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Foreign CROPS AND MARKETS

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World Summaries CROPS AND LIVESTOCK

World Summaries

JANUARY 26, 1961

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Foreign Agricultural Service
Washington 25, D.C.

WORLD TRADE IN DRY BEANS REACHED
8.5 MILLION BAGS IN 1959

World trade in dry beans in 1959 totaled 8.5 million bags, an 18 percent increase over the previous year's 6.9 million and 20 percent over the 6.8 million traded in 1957.

This report is based upon complete trade returns from 13 major importing countries and 13 major exporting countries. Totals also included the trade of these countries, with some 23 non-reporting countries. Most of the non-reporters (though not all) were minor traders in Africa and Eastern Europe. Of the total beans moving in world trade, the United States provided 52 percent in 1959. It furnished 38 percent in 1958, and 31 percent in 1957.

Fourteen countries of Western Europe had an import trade of 4.4 million bags in 1959. All are net importers of dry beans in most years. Italy was a net exporter in 1959 but was a net importer in the preceding 2 years. The United Kingdom, largest European importer, took 1.8 million bags in 1959. Other sizable importers were France, West Germany and Belgium. These countries principally use white beans, the bulk of which was supplied by the United States. Of the 4.4 million bags imported in 14 Western European countries, in 1959 727,000 bags or 16 percent, originated and terminated within the 14 countries. The balance came from outside Europe as follows: United States, 44 percent, the Balkans 7 percent, Africa 10 percent Chile 7 percent, and Asia 9 percent. Europe's 1959 imports were up 30 percent over the 3 million bags in 1958, and 17 percent over 1957.

The Caribbean area, also a consistent net importer of dry beans, took 2.2 million bags in 1959, mostly colored types. Per capita consumption is very high in this area and domestic production has not supplied the demand. Mexico and Cuba are the 2 largest importers, importing nearly all of their beans from the United States. The Caribbean area received 94 percent from the United States in 1959, 86 percent in 1958, and 95 percent in 1957. Chile supplied most of the balance, with Argentina and Brazil contributing in 1958.

The United States was the largest exporter of dry beans in 1959, shipping 4.4 million bags. The bulk went to Europe, Cuba, Mexico and Venezuela.

Most of the trade from Asian and African countries is in the total for non-reporting countries and went to Western Europe. (Continued on Page 12)

WORLD BARLEY AND OATS
PRODUCTION LARGE

A near-record 1960 world crop of barley and oats is still estimated (see preliminary forecast in Foreign Crops and Markets, monthly supplement October 27, 1960.) The combined crop of 144 million short tons of barley and oats is 4 percent below the alltime record in 1956. The reduction from that record was in oats, which has been decreasing in most areas.

Compared with the 1950-54 average, barley production is up 25 percent, while the outturn of oats is down 6 percent. The largest quantitative gain in barley was in Europe, with an increase of 475 million bushels. Reductions in oats were general, but the greater part of the decrease was in North America and Europe.

The world barley crop is estimated at 3,380 million bushels; this has been exceeded only once, in 1956. A record outturn in Europe this year was an outstanding feature and brought world production only nominally below the record.

World oats production of 3,920 million bushels is 5 percent above the small 1959 crop, mainly because of the larger outturn in North America. The current crop, however, is well below the 1958 harvest as well as below average.

Production of barley and oats in North America is up 5 percent because of a substantial increase in oats; this more than offsets a reduced barley crop. Harvests of oats were somewhat larger than last year's small crop in both the United States and Canada. The U. S. outturn of 1,162 million bushels is still well below average, however, and 18 percent below the record crop produced in 1958. Yields of 42.9 bushels per acre were second only to the 1958 yields of 44.5 bushels but harvested acreage was the smallest since 1887. Unfavorable weather at seeding time over much of the country accounted for the small acreage. Canada's crop of 456 million bushels was well above average. Both acreage and yields were above average, though acreage was less than in 1959.

Barley production in North America is estimated at 639 million bushels, 3 percent less than last year. There was little change in the U. S. production despite a reduction of about a million acres harvested. Canada's production, however, was about 8 percent smaller than last year because of reduced acreage.

In Western Europe barley production was at an alltime high of 985 million bushels. Acreage has increased significantly and in 1960 was 39 percent above the 1950-54 average. Yields were also high. Oats production of 890 million bushels was larger than in 1959, despite smaller acreage. It is, however, well below the 1950-54 average of 1,020 million bushels. In Eastern Europe production of both barley and oats was smaller than in 1959. Yields were smaller and oats acreage was slightly less than a year earlier.

Production of these grains in the Soviet Union is estimated to be near the 1959 level, which was well below the large production of 1958. Early season prospects for large outturns were not realized, because of unfavorable weather during the latter part of the growing season and also during the harvest.

In Asia production of these crops totals about the same as in 1959. A smaller outturn of barley is offset by increased oats production, especially in Turkey and Korea. Production shows little change in Africa. An increase in barley production in Algeria is the main change from 1959. This is partly offset by reductions in Morocco and Tunisia.

(Text continued on Page 8; tables follow)

BARLEY: Acreage, yield per acre, and production in specified countries, year of harvest,
average 1950-54, annual 1958-60 *b/*

Continent and country	Acreage <i>2/</i>		Yield per acre <i>3/</i>		Production	
	Average 1950-54	1958	Average 1950-54	1958	Average 1950-54	1958
North America:						
Canada	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Mexico	7,916	9,548	8,289	7,360	28.9	27.2
United States	573	593	605	605	13.2	14.0
Estimated total <i>5/</i>	10,173	11,923	15,087	13,951	27.8	31.8
	18,660	25,060	23,980	21,920	27.8	29.1
Europe:						
Austria	363	427	411	517	36.6	42.2
Belgium	213	231	272	259	62.4	67.3
Denmark	1,390	1,781	1,858	1,846	64.1	57.8
Finland	358	552	576	525	30.5	33.8
France	2,713	4,403	4,941	5,168	32.9	26.4
Germany, West	1,733	2,178	2,350	2,421	47.5	51.1
Greece	483	522	456	448	20.0	25.4
Ireland	310	310	333	322	51.2	49.7
Italy	619	554	546	535	21.1	21.5
Netherlands	183	202	179	171	60.4	71.7
Norway	164	359	347	365	44.8	43.5
Portugal	380	376	361	365	14.8	12.4
Spain	3,903	3,739	3,066	3,954	22.8	25.4
Sweden	352	726	783	798	42.2	41.7
Switzerland	53	60	62	63	48.7	51.6
United Kingdom	2,051	2,755	3,059	3,394	48.9	53.7
Estimated total Western Europe <i>5/</i>	15,190	19,170	20,270	21,170	36.9	41.4
					44.6	46.5
Bulgaria	630	640	665	665	26.8	31.6
Czechoslovakia	1,556	1,651	1,660	1,660	33.5	33.3
Germany, East	702	825	875	875	38.2	48.5
Hungary	1,080	1,330	1,337	1,337	27.3	25.3
Poland	2,072	1,824	1,592	1,780	24.3	30.2
Romania	1,235	722	714	897	15.8	19.7
Yugoslavia	--	964	934	934	--	22.4
Estimated total Eastern Europe <i>5/</i>	8,300	7,970	7,790	8,020	25.8	29.7
Estimated total all Europe <i>5/</i>	23,490	27,110	28,060	29,190	33.0	38.0
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia) <i>5/</i>	22,500	23,500	23,700	--	15.6	18.7

Asia:																				
Cyprus	135	148	—	—	—	—	18.9	—	19.2	—	—	—	—	—	2,517	2,840	—	2,250	1,900	
Iran	1,956	—	—	—	—	—	18.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	36,798	43,630	15,920	41,500	41,500	
Iraq	2,374	2,858	2,696	—	—	—	14.9	15.3	12.5	—	—	—	—	—	35,270	43,760	33,650	32,000	32,000	
Israel	175	128	126	—	—	—	16.5	19.2	23.7	—	—	—	—	—	2,880	2,460	2,985	—	—	
Lebanon	40	30	30	35	35	19.0	7.7	6.2	5.3	—	—	—	—	—	760	230	185	185	185	
Syria	848	1,200	—	—	—	—	11.5	8.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	12,292	10,500	6,000	5,000	5,000	
Turkey	5,540	5,500	6,500	—	—	—	23.2	23.6	21.5	—	—	—	—	—	128,380	130,000	140,000	142,000	142,000	
China	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	325,000	—	—	—	—
India	8,020	7,519	8,243	8,220	8,220	8,220	11.7	13.8	15.1	—	—	—	—	—	118,280	104,440	121,700	121,570	121,570	
Japan	2,400	2,282	2,206	2,071	2,071	2,071	37.7	37.8	43.6	—	—	—	—	—	90,439	96,250	96,200	95,580	95,580	
Korea, South	1,644	1,914	1,927	—	—	—	15.0	20.0	22.7	—	—	—	—	—	24,700	38,200	13,800	36,800	36,800	
Pakistan	557	629	540	550	550	550	11.3	12.8	12.0	—	—	—	—	—	6,300	8,070	6,500	7,000	7,000	
Estimated total <u>5/</u>	41,110	42,190	43,190	43,610	43,610	43,610	19.6	19.7	19.0	—	18.5	—	—	—	805,000	830,000	820,000	805,000	805,000	
South America:																				
Argentina	1,587	2,216	2,241	—	—	—	24.8	—	21.9	—	22.9	—	—	—	39,320	48,500	51,300	40,000	40,000	
Chile	136	165	168	170	170	170	31.7	30.3	29.9	—	—	—	—	—	4,316	5,000	5,020	—	—	
Colombia	122	101	111	168	168	168	22.5	23.2	37.4	—	35.7	—	—	—	2,710	3,450	5,280	6,000	6,000	
Peru	465	432	445	457	457	457	21.5	21.5	20.9	—	22.2	—	22.5	—	9,980	9,020	9,875	10,300	10,300	
Uruguay	81	165	109	—	—	—	16.6	6.8	12.4	—	—	—	—	—	1,304	1,130	1,350	—	—	
Estimated total <u>5/</u>	2,830	3,610	3,670	3,470	3,470	3,470	23.0	20.6	21.8	—	20.2	—	—	—	65,000	75,000	80,000	70,000	70,000	
Africa:																				
Algeria	3,102	3,052	2,777	2,931	2,931	2,931	12.1	11.7	9.7	—	12.9	—	—	—	37,194	35,825	27,000	37,800	37,800	
Egypt	128	111	117	151	151	151	38.9	44.0	44.2	—	46.4	—	—	—	4,976	6,200	6,500	7,140	7,140	
Morocco <u>7/</u>	934	4,277	4,255	4,077	4,077	4,077	14.9	13.7	11.9	—	11.9	—	—	—	58,420	50,355	48,360	—	—	
Tunisia	1,295	1,775	1,875	1,700	1,700	1,700	6.9	6.8	5.8	—	4.1	—	—	—	8,920	12,000	10,800	7,000	7,000	
Union of South Africa	135	—	—	—	—	—	17.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,350	1,060	1,125	—	—	
Estimated total <u>5/</u>	11,520	11,790	11,570	11,140	11,140	11,140	13.0	11.9	10.8	—	11.4	—	—	—	150,000	140,000	125,000	130,000	130,000	
Oceania:																				
Australia	1,412	2,400	2,379	2,863	2,863	2,863	22.2	27.1	14.9	—	23.8	—	—	—	31,350	65,000	35,500	68,000	68,000	
New Zealand	53	55	62	60	60	60	45.1	51.1	51.0	—	—	—	—	—	2,368	2,810	3,165	—	—	
Total Oceania	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Estimated world total <u>5/</u>	121,580	135,780	136,610	136,550	136,550	136,550	22.2	21.4	24.0	—	21.8	—	—	—	2,700,000	3,310,000	3,285,000	3,380,000	3,380,000	

^{1/} Years shown refer to years of harvest in the Northern Hemisphere. Harvests of Northern Hemisphere countries are combined with those of the Southern Hemisphere which immediately follow; thus, the crop harvested in the Northern Hemisphere in 1960 is combined with preliminary forecasts for the Southern Hemisphere harvests which begin late in 1960 and end early in 1961. ^{2/} Figures refer to harvested areas as far as possible. ^{3/} Yield per acre calculated from acreage and production data shown. ^{4/} Revised estimates for Northern Hemisphere countries; for Southern Hemisphere, preliminary forecasts based largely on acreage and weather conditions to date. ^{5/} Estimated totals, which in the case of production, are rounded to millions, include allowances for any missing data for countries shown and for other producing countries not shown. ^{6/} Tentative unofficial estimates for production. ^{7/} Excludes data for areas formerly known as Spanish Morocco and Tangier.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source material, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attachés and Foreign Service officers, results of office research, and related information.

OATS: Acreage, yield per acre, and production in specified countries, year of harvest, average 1950-54, annual 1958-60 1/

Continent and country		Acreage 2/		Yield per acre 3/		Production						
	Average : 1950-54	: 1958	: 1959	: 1960 4/	: Average : 1950-54	: 1958	: 1959	: 1960 4/	: Average : 1950-54	: 1958	: 1959	: 1960 4/
North America:												
Canada 5/	10,813	11,039	11,391	11,117	38.6	36.3	36.7	40.9	417,429	400,251	417,933	456,134
Mexico	206	247	235	272	18.2	23.5	22.4	22.1	1,211	5,500	5,500	6,000
United States	37,928	31,834	28,368	27,091	33.9	44.5	37.6	42.9	1,285,417	1,415,570	1,066,370	1,163,512
Estimated total 6/	48,950	43,120	40,000	38,510	34.9	42.3	37.3	42.2	1,07,000	1,822,000	1,490,000	1,624,000
Europe:												
Austria	539	110	103	97	14.8	52.2	53.2	59.9	24,156	22,960	21,460	23,770
Belgium	405	351	351	347	80.2	86.9	84.0	88.0	32,462	30,515	29,470	30,800
Denmark	647	502	501	494	90.8	88.9	77.6	91.3	44,600	38,740	39,130	46,570
Finland	1,143	1,092	1,139	1,212	47.1	50.4	42.1	61.3	53,801	55,000	47,970	74,270
France	5,596	3,675	3,715	3,544	13.3	14.4	12.2	13.8	242,298	181,700	194,000	190,600
Germany, West	2,681	2,069	2,005	1,847	67.3	72.3	70.1	81.3	180,322	119,600	140,470	150,080
Greece	365	356	319	315	26.2	32.6	30.0	32.5	9,558	11,600	9,580	10,230
Ireland	613	457	462	423	63.2	68.6	72.0	67.8	38,744	21,360	33,250	28,700
Italy	1,140	1,022	1,017	1,010	32.9	38.3	36.6	29.5	37,516	39,160	37,240	29,800
Luxembourg	52	--	--	--	50.0	--	--	--	2,662	--	--	--
Netherlands	368	310	309	285	87.5	90.4	71.2	92.2	32,210	30,720	22,000	26,285
Norway	187	110	166	158	62.7	62.7	51.1	77.0	11,726	8,760	8,480	12,170
Portugal	774	750	707	700	12.2	13.2	9.1	6.1	9,424	9,875	6,400	14,300
Spain	1,250	1,132	1,396	1,408	23.2	25.0	27.6	20.5	35,366	35,765	38,560	39,930
Sweden	1,215	1,319	1,325	1,378	47.8	46.7	40.9	59.7	58,124	61,600	54,230	82,260
Switzerland	61	60	39	37	77.3	80.5	79.5	81.1	4,966	3,220	3,400	3,000
United Kingdom	2,854	2,217	2,032	1,991	65.1	67.5	75.3	72.1	186,774	149,660	153,090	143,570
Estimated total Western Europe 6/	20,160	16,250	15,930	15,590	50.6	53.5	52.9	57.1	1,020,000	870,000	812,000	890,000
Bulgaria	397	383	383	--	27.7	27.4	33.9	--	11,000	10,500	13,000	--
Czechoslovakia	1,380	1,250	1,025	--	44.2	48.0	52.0	--	61,000	60,000	65,000	--
Germany, East	1,352	1,200	1,013	--	56.7	57.5	62.1	--	76,600	69,000	63,200	--
Hungary	355	428	420	--	31.0	30.8	41.9	--	11,000	13,200	17,500	--
Poland	1,130	1,210	1,200	1,100	13.5	13.5	11.0	--	148,000	183,000	172,200	--
Romania	1,175	768	741	--	22.9	25.1	29.3	--	26,900	19,300	21,700	--
Yugoslavia	--	857	835	--	20.8	33.3	31.2	--	19,420	17,800	25,700	--
Estimated total Eastern Europe 6/	9,730	9,150	8,890	8,760	36.5	41.0	43.1	42.2	355,000	375,000	383,000	370,000
Estimated total all Europe 6/	29,890	25,400	24,820	24,350	46.0	49.0	49.4	51.7	1,375,000	1,215,000	1,225,000	1,260,000

U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia) ^{1/}	40,000	:	36,600	:	35,400	:	—	:	20.9	:	21.6	:	21.2	:	—	:	835,000	:	900,000	:	750,000	:	—
Asia:																								
Syria	22	--	15	--	21.3	--	20.0	--	20.0	--	20.6	--	35.3	--	53.5	--	480	--	300	--	300	--	300	--
Turkey	808	650	900	--	976	30.9	30.8	--	30.6	--	30.9	--	35.3	--	24,958	20,000	20,000	27,500	27,500	27,500	27,500	34,500	--	
China	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Japan	208	222	193	--	195	47.6	60.8	--	61.9	--	58.9	--	9,910	--	13,500	13,500	13,500	11,950	11,950	11,950	11,950	11,480	--	
Estimated total ^{6/}	4,400	4,280	4,810	6,060	6,060	25.0	23.4	--	21.8	--	19.8	--	110,000	100,000	100,000	105,000	105,000	105,000	105,000	120,000	120,000	120,000	120,000	120,000
South America:																								
Argentina	1,655	1,966	1,971	--	34.0	29.8	31.3	--	31.3	--	31.3	--	56,284	--	58,560	--	67,700	--	67,700	--	60,000	--	60,000	--
Chile	238	268	266	--	277	28.6	29.5	--	28.9	--	28.9	--	6,800	--	7,900	--	7,615	--	7,615	--	7,615	--	7,615	--
Uruguay	115	221	97	--	19.4	10.2	15.5	--	15.5	--	15.5	--	2,816	--	2,260	--	1,500	--	1,500	--	1,500	--	1,500	--
Estimated total ^{6/}	2,090	2,520	2,110	2,170	2,170	32.1	27.8	--	33.2	--	30.4	--	67,000	70,000	70,000	80,000	80,000	80,000	80,000	75,000	75,000	75,000	75,000	75,000
Africa:																								
Algeria	428	210	157	149	20.9	15.7	15.9	--	21.5	--	8,940	--	3,300	--	2,500	--	3,200	--	3,200	--	3,200	--	3,200	--
Morocco ^{8/}	140	68	55	47	28.4	22.1	15.5	--	21.3	--	3,978	--	1,500	--	850	--	1,000	--	1,000	--	1,000	--	1,000	--
Tunisia	59	--	--	--	18.2	--	--	--	--	--	1,074	--	5,800	--	5,300	--	3,750	--	3,750	--	3,750	--	3,750	--
Union of South Africa	365	--	--	--	15.9	--	--	--	--	--	11,560	--	11,560	--	11,560	--	11,560	--	11,560	--	11,560	--	11,560	--
Estimated total ^{6/}	1,010	740	670	660	20.2	14.9	13.4	--	15.2	--	21,000	21,000	11,000	11,000	9,000	9,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Oceania:																								
Australia	2,325	4,000	3,028	3,527	18.2	27.2	19.3	--	22.1	--	42,252	--	108,600	--	58,560	--	78,000	--	78,000	--	78,000	--	78,000	--
New Zealand	37	25	33	30	62.4	62.4	62.6	--	62.6	--	2,308	--	1,560	--	1,560	--	2,065	--	2,065	--	2,065	--	2,065	--
Total	2,362	4,025	3,061	3,557	18.9	27.4	19.8	--	22.5	--	44,560	44,560	110,160	110,160	60,625	60,625	79,875	79,875	79,875	79,875	79,875	79,875	79,875	79,875
Estimated world total ^{6/}	128,730	116,680	111,170	111,110	32.3	36.5	33.5	--	35.2	--	4,160,000	4,160,000	3,720,000	3,720,000	3,920,000	3,920,000	3,920,000	3,920,000	3,920,000	3,920,000	3,920,000	3,920,000	3,920,000	3,920,000

^{1/} Years shown refer to years of harvest in the Northern Hemisphere. Harvests of Northern Hemisphere countries are combined with those of the Southern Hemisphere which immediately follow; thus, the crop harvested in the Northern Hemisphere in 1960 is combined with preliminary forecasts for the Southern Hemisphere harvests which begin late in 1960 and end early in 1961. ^{2/} Figures refer to harvested areas as far as possible. ^{3/} Yield per acre is calculated from acreage and production data shown. ^{4/} Preliminary estimates for Northern Hemisphere countries for Southern Hemisphere, preliminary forecasts based largely on acreage and weather conditions to date. ^{5/} Production and yield reported in bushels of 31 pounds. ^{6/} Estimated totals, which in the case of production are rounded to millions, include allowances for any missing data for countries shown and for other producing countries not shown. ^{7/} Tentative unofficial estimates for production. ^{8/} Excludes data for countries formerly known as Spanish Morocco and Tangier.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source material, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attachés and Foreign Service officers, results of office research, and related information.

Harvesting has just been completed in most of South America and definite figures are not yet available. Preliminary information indicates a reduction from the previous crop because of lower yields in Argentina. Barley production for the continent is tentatively estimated at 70 million bushels, compared with 80 million in 1959. Production of oats is placed at 75 million bushels, 5 million below the 1959 total.

A large crop of these grains is reported for Australia. Barley production is estimated at 68 million bushels, almost double the 1959 crop and more than double the 1950-54 average. The oats crop, estimated at 78 million bushels, is sharply above average but well below the record of 109 million in 1958.

WORLD PRODUCTION OF FATS AND OILS AGAIN AT NEW HIGH

World production of fats and oils in 1961 is expected to continue the postwar upward trend and reach a new high of 32.5 million tons. This would be almost a million tons or 3 percent more than the 1960 record and almost one-third larger than the 1950-54 average. The United States produces about one-fourth of the world's fats and oils and is expected to account for almost one-fifth of the increase in 1961.

Some expansion from 1960 is foreseen in all 5 categories of fats and oils, with the most significant in the edible oils. Most of the total increase will consist of sunflower seed oil in the Soviet Union and Argentina, peanut oil in West Africa, soybean oil and tallow and greases in the United States, coconut oil in the Philippines, and lard in Western Europe.

The outturn of edible vegetable oils in 1961--processed mainly from oilseed crops harvested in 1960--is expected to total an alltime high of about 13.3 million tons, exceeding the 1960 output moderately and the previous record in 1959 by a slight margin. The expected increase is due to the sharp expansion in 1960 sunflower seed production, the moderate expansion in peanut and sesame seed production and the slightly larger soybean and cottonseed crops, which are offset only partially by the sharp decline in the olive oil outturn.

The 25 percent rise in sunflower seed oil production expected in 1961 reflects larger 1960 crops in the Soviet Union and Argentina.

Peanut oil production probably will be up about 5 percent from 1960 in view of the larger peanut crops in all the major producing areas--India, Mainland China and West Africa. Nigeria and Senegal are marketing bumper crops, up sharply from the previous 2 years. India's 1960 peanut crop is estimated at a slightly higher level than a year earlier but not so high as in 1958. And, the latest information available (late October 1960) indicates that China's crop also may have been slightly larger than in 1959 but smaller than in 1958.

The larger production of sesame seed oil expected this year results from a recovery from the previous year in India's 1960 crop, which more than offset the declines in both Mainland China and Sudan.

As rapeseed oil production in 1961 will be determined by the crops harvested in 1961, there are few data on which to base a forecast. Limited information suggests little change from last year.

Olive oil production will be about 10 percent less than last year. The off-year decline of output in Southern Europe is expected to more than offset increases in the Middle Eastern and African olive oil countries. Relatively excellent outturns for the off-year are expected in Spain and Portugal, while a relatively poor on-year production is expected in Tunisia.

The moderate expansion foreseen in the palm oils this year is attributed mainly to the larger outturn of coconut oil, although palm oil and palm kernel oil may increase slightly. The complete recuperation from drought of the previous 2 years raised world production of copra and coconut oil in 1960 to slightly above that of 1958, despite a lower Philippine outturn in October-December 1960 because of typhoon damage last year. The 1961 outturn in the Philippines is expected to reach near-record levels since rainfall during the 12 months previous has been ample. Only a modest increase is expected in the total production of the remaining surplus coconut producing countries.

Palm oil and palm kernel oil production may return nearer to normal in 1961 following some decline in 1960, which was attributed to transportation difficulties and to the lack of technicians to run the oil extracting factories in the Republic of the Congo. Nigeria's 1960 production is believed to have approximated the 1959 level. And, while immediate prospects for any significant increase in the overall commercial supplies of Nigeria are not good, measures are being taken which, in the longer term, may lead to a substantial rise. Production in Indonesia and Malaya increased in 1960 and probably will rise further in 1961.

Since the recuperation of copra production, following the drought damaged crops of 1958 and 1959, babassu oil has returned to its extremely minor position in world trade. Exports declined in 1960 and may drop further in 1961. Production is being maintained, however, because of steadily increasing demand for such oil by the southern states of Brazil.

Production of industrial oils in 1961 may be slightly larger than last year mainly because of the prospects of slightly more linseed oil. Flaxseed production in 1960 increased from 1959 by an estimated 10 percent. Output was up sharply in the United States and Canada and is believed to have been up significantly in the Soviet Union. Only partially counterbalancing these increases was the sharp decline in Argentina and the moderate decline in India.

FATS, OILS, AND OILSEEDS (fat or oil equivalent): Estimated world production, averages 1935-39 and 1950-54, annual 1954-60 and forecast 1961 ^{1/}

Commodity	Average 1935-39	1950-54	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	Forecast 1961
	short tons	short tons	1,000 short tons							
Edible vegetable oils 2/:										
Cottonseed.....	1,355	1,780	2,015	2,015	2,090	1,965	1,945	2,170	2,260	2,280
Peanut.....	1,565	1,775	1,890	2,025	2,155	2,270	2,510	2,320	2,305	2,475
Soybean.....	1,030	2,055	2,235	2,525	2,745	2,985	3,200	3,665	3,795	3,860
Sunflower seed.....	625	965	1,100	865	1,325	1,420	1,120	1,630	1,220	1,550
Rapeseed.....	1,330	1,035	1,005	1,200	1,095	1,260	1,230	1,225	1,260	1,250
Sesame seed.....	715	745	780	790	660	635	575	690	660	690
Olive oil.....	975	1,080	1,300	1,120	820	1,200	1,250	1,195	1,310	1,165
Total.....	7,595	9,435	10,325	10,540	10,890	11,735	11,830	13,095	12,810	13,270
Palm oils 3/:										
Coconut.....	2,135	2,085	2,165	2,230	2,425	2,435	2,210	2,020	2,230	2,350
Palm kernel.....	400	420	470	425	470	425	465	450	420	430
Palm.....	1,090	1,285	1,375	1,370	1,380	1,380	1,385	1,405	1,385	1,400
Babassu kernel.....	25	51	45	53	40	51	56	51	56	55
Total.....	3,650	3,841	4,055	4,078	4,315	4,291	4,116	3,926	4,091	4,235
Industrial oils 2/:										
Linseed.....	1,145	1,010	1,035	985	1,090	1,415	1,110	1,135	1,055	1,085
Castor bean.....	200	210	210	205	215	250	235	235	265	270
Oiticica.....	10	10	6	13	14	11	8	15	18	20
Tung.....	150	123	123	105	101	145	148	142	136	134
Perilla.....	65	5	5	5	4	4	3	5	5	6
Total.....	1,570	1,558	1,379	1,313	1,424	1,825	1,504	1,532	1,479	1,555
Animal fats:										
Butter (fat content).....	4/ 4,190	3,650	3,875	3,870	3,930	4,050	4,130	4,090	4,250	4,300
Lard 5/.....	2,690	3,175	3,440	3,475	3,650	3,685	3,865	4,205	4,300	4,500
Tallow and Grease.....	1,530	2,520	2,825	2,970	3,295	3,215	3,215	3,410	3,520	3,600
Total.....	8,410	9,355	10,140	10,315	10,775	10,950	11,210	11,705	12,070	12,400
Marine oils:										
Whale.....	545	440	455	420	425	440	435	415	430	440
Sperm whale.....	30	80	80	100	120	110	135	125	115	125
Fish (including liver).....	480	470	520	540	565	485	470	525	490	475
Total.....	1,055	990	1,055	1,060	1,110	1,035	1,040	1,065	1,035	1,040
Estimated world total: 6/										
Total.....	22,280	24,979	26,954	27,306	28,514	29,836	29,700	31,323	31,485	32,460

^{1/} Beginning with 1950 the years indicated are those in which the predominant share of the given oil, or fat, was produced from its related raw material.

^{2/} Estimates of U.S. oil production include actual oil produced plus the oil equivalent of exported oilseeds; estimates for other countries are based on the assumption that varying quantities of the oilseeds produced are crushed for oil. ^{3/} Estimated on the basis of exports and the limited information available on production and consumption in the various producing areas. ^{4/} 1934-38 average. ^{5/} Relates to rendered lard only in most countries.

Compiled from official and other sources.

More soybean oil also will be produced this year as a result of the near-record output of soybeans in 1960, almost entirely in the United States. Mainland China's harvest is believed to have approximated the 1959 level, but to have been somewhat short of the 1958 outturn.

Cottonseed oil production should be only slightly larger than last year despite the record cottonseed output. Substantial increases in India, Mexico and Egypt, plus smaller tonnage increases in El Salvador, Pakistan, Greece, Sudan, Spain, Argentina, Brazil, and a number of other countries, more than counteract declines believed to have occurred in the large Communist countries of Mainland China and the Soviet Union. U.S. output was down 1 percent.

Castor oil production from beans harvested in 1961 probably will equal or exceed the 1960 record outturn, which resulted principally from the sharp expansion in Brazil, as India's crop was down somewhat from 1959. Early forecasts are for another large crop in Brazil this year. Prospects for India's harvest early this year also are favorable, and the crop may exceed the reduced outturn of 1960.

Tung oil production in the United States, Argentina and Paraguay will be up slightly in 1960-61 from the previous year. Reports from Mainland China indicate that drought and the diversion of labor to alternatives probably have lowered the quantity of tung nuts harvested for the current year's output of oil.

Animal fats production in 1961, forecast at 12.4 million tons, is expected to continue the steady upward trend of recent years. More butter, lard, and tallow and grease will be produced. Butter production in 1961 is expected to be up only slightly from the record 1960 outturn. Small increases are expected in all the major producing countries.

Production of lard in 1961 may be up 5 percent from 1960. No change is foreseen in U.S. output, but production in Western Europe and the Sino-Soviet Bloc will be up about 6 percent. An increase of around 80,000 tons in tallow and grease--all in the United States--is forecast for 1961. Production outside the United States is expected to remain stable, with a reduced Australian output offset by a larger outturn in Argentina.

Little change from last year is foreseen in world marine oil production in 1961. Indicated increases in whale oil and sperm oil are expected to be offset by a smaller outturn of fish oil. The larger estimates for whale and sperm oils reflect the addition of a new Soviet floating factory to the 1960-61 Antarctic fleet bringing the total to 20, one more than in 1959-60. Relatively low prices for fish oil and fish meal may discourage fish oil production in 1961.

B E A N T R A D E (Continued from Page 2)

BEANS, DRY EDIBLE: World trade, annual 1957-1959 (calendar years)

Reporting countries	1957		1958		1959	
	Export	Import	Export	Import	Export	Import
	bags 1/					
Europe:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Austria	--	--	--	--	36	--
United Kingdom	--	2,075	--	--	790	--
Belgium-Luxembourg :	92	322	189	279	110	200
Netherlands	221	271	314	251	299	317
Norway	--	--	--	--	--	7
Spain	--	6	--	--	32	--
France	139	263	134	306	108	917
Germany, West	9	472	35	840	6	430
Greece	--	190	10	121	--	150
Switzerland	--	69	--	68	--	42
Italy	49	197	71	170	429	7
Sweden	--	55	--	57	--	57
Portugal	44	115	63	47	136	70
Yugoslavia	118	56	60	38	3	248
Total	672	4,091	876	3,035	1,091	4,415
Latin America:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Chile	554	--	337	--	437	--
Mexico	112	154	--	910	--	909
Cuba	--	966	--	1,155	--	1,063
Argentina	63	--	48	--	34	--
Venezuela	--	--	--	--	--	210
Costa Rica	--	--	--	--	--	40
Guatemala	--	--	--	--	17	--
Nicaragua	--	--	--	--	32	26
Total	729	1,120	385	2,065	520	2,248
North America:	:	:	:	:	:	:
United States	2,616	88	2,156	156	4,430	67
Canada	83	86	71	94	102	65
Total	2,699	174	2,227	250	4,532	132
Asia:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Burma	--	--	485	--	--	--
Turkey	--	--	3	--	140	--
Japan	--	778	12	475	493	483
Total	--	778	500	475	633	483
Africa:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Angola	277	--	196	--	238	--
Madagascar	--	--	377	--	--	--
Algeria	--	--	13	196	--	--
Morocco	--	--	15	--	--	--
Sudan	--	--	185	--	117	--
Total	277	--	786	196	355	--
Middle East:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Israel	--	--	--	45	--	--
Lebanon	--	--	--	14	--	--
Total	--	--	--	59	--	--
Grand total reporting	4,377	6,163	4,774	6,080	7,131	7,278
Grand total non-reporting ..	2,430	518	2,174	650	1,362	573
World Total	6,807	6,681	6,948	6,730	8,493	7,851

1/ 100-lb. bags.

NORTHERN HEMISPHERE CITRUSPRODUCTION DOWN

Oranges and tangerines: The Northern Hemisphere orange crop is estimated at 8.5 million boxes smaller than last season.

Exports to Europe by Mediterranean competitors of the United States are estimated at 60.7 million boxes, 4 million boxes less than last year. While competitive supplies may be lower this season, the long range outlook is for increasing competition from the Mediterranean. U. S. winter orange exports are not expected to increase in spite of a more favorable competitive situation.

Lemons: The lemon crop is estimated at 31.9 million boxes, 3.7 million boxes smaller than last season.

Competitive exports by Mediterranean suppliers through May 31, 1961 are estimated at 6.9 million boxes compared to 7.8 million boxes exported by competitors in this period last season. U. S. winter lemon exports are expected to increase but U. S. summer lemon exports, June through September, are expected to decline due to increased Mediterranean summer lemon production.

Grapefruit: There is little change in Northern Hemisphere grapefruit supplies, the estimated production of 46.3 million boxes is nearly the same as last year.

Larger exports from the West Indies are expected, so competitive exports are estimated at 2.5 million boxes compared to 2.3 million boxes last year.

U. S. winter grapefruit exports are expected to show little change.

CITRUS FRUIT: Production in specified countries, average 1935-39 and 1951-55, annual 1958-60 1/

ORANGES, INCLUDING TANGERINES

Area	Averages					1960 2/
	1935-39:	1951-55:	1958:	1959:	1960 2/	
	1,000:	1,000:	1,000:	1,000:	1,000	
	boxes:	boxes:	boxes:	boxes:	boxes:	boxes
North America:	:	:	:	:	:	
British Honduras..:	3/	68	281	450	400	
Cuba.....:	1,050	1,830	2,299	2,475	2,500	
Dom. Republic....:	401	551	800	800	800	
Jamaica.....:	435	604	480	650	600	
Mexico.....:	4,761	17,740	20,842	20,818	19,500	
Trinidad & Tobago..:	55	187	400	450	400	
United States....:	67,034	130,256	133,830	129,560	126,100	
Total.....:	73,736	151,236	158,932	155,203	150,300	
Mediterranean Area:	:	:	:	:	:	
Algeria.....:	3,168	9,489	10,709	11,000	9,500	
Cyprus.....:	441	796	1,197	1,575	1,000	
Egypt.....:	6,373	9,454	9,943	7,817	9,500	
Greece.....:	1,470	4,170	6,753	5,907	6,600	
Iran.....:	504	1,304	1,420	1,449	1,300	
Israel.....:	8,652	9,210	14,891	15,463	16,000	
Italy.....:	11,701	20,781	26,512	26,084	24,000	
Lebanon.....:	1,093	2,161	2,205	2,362	2,400	
Morocco 5/.....:	927	6,190	12,295	12,548	13,500	
Spain.....:	24,167	37,094	37,044	49,100	43,000	
Syria.....:	6/	83	61	69	70	
Tunisia.....:	239	1,164	1,801	1,800	2,000	
Turkey.....:	1,119	3,030	5,826	5,600	6,500	
Total.....:	59,854	104,926	130,657	140,774	135,370	
Far East:	:	:	:	:	:	
Japan.....:	15,895	16,960	28,707	29,697	31,300	
Taiwan.....:	897	913	1,102	1,134	1,300	
Total.....:	16,792	17,873	29,809	30,831	32,600	
No. Hemisphere total:	150,382	274,035	319,398	326,808	318,270	
	:	:	:	:	:	

January 26, 1961

CITRUS FRUIT: Production in specified countries,
average 1935-39 and 1951-55, annual 1958-60 1/

LEMONS

Area	Averages				
	1935-39:	1951-55:	1958:	1959:	1960 2/
	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes
North America:	:	:	:	:	:
United States....	9,552	13,754	17,240	18,230	15,100
Mediterranean Area:	:	:	:	:	:
Algeria.....	102	288	349	290	200
Cyprus.....	52	162	295	295	290
Egypt.....	81	114	69	45	50
Greece.....	446	1,136	1,707	2,116	2,200
Israel.....	88	305	574	436	400
Italy.....	9,637	8,824	11,554	10,020	9,000
Lebanon.....	4/ 464	466	493	522	550
Morocco 5/.....	18	161	278	151	170
Spain.....	1,445	1,401	2,024	2,016	1,800
Tunisia.....	50	267	435	377	400
Turkey.....	74	632	1,247	1,160	1,300
Total.....	12,457	13,756	19,025	17,428	16,360
No. Hemisphere total	22,009	27,510	36,265	35,658	31,460

LIMES (ACID)

Egypt.....	1,194	946	1,350	1,213	1,300
Mexico.....	652	2,090	2,390	2,425	2,070
United States....	63	346	200	300	300
Total specified countries.....	1,909	3,382	3,940	3,938	3,670

CITRUS FRUIT: Production in specified countries,
average 1935-39 and 1951-55, annual 1958-60 1/

GRAPEFRUIT

Area	Averages				
	1935-39 :	1951-55 :	1958 :	1959 :	1960 2/
	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes
North America:	:	:	:	:	:
British Honduras....	3/	269	220	250	200
Cuba.....	375	212	200	200	200
Jamaica.....	213	372	360	390	350
Trinidad & Tobago....	174	512	490	1,100	900
United States....	31,787	42,960	43,790	41,620	41,900
Total.....	32,549	44,325	45,060	43,560	43,550

Mediterranean Area:	:
Algeria.....	9
Cyprus.....	44
Israel.....	1,445
Morocco 5/.....	10
Total.....	1,508
No. Hemisphere total	34,057
	: 46,164 : 47,667 : 46,113 : 46,290

1/ Northern Hemisphere: Harvest begins in November of the year shown.
Southern Hemisphere: Harvest begins in May following the year shown.

Production in foreign countries converted to boxes of the following weights: oranges 70 pounds; grapefruit and limes 80 pounds, lemons 76 pounds. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Not available. 4/ Includes Syria.

5/ Does not include production in areas formerly known as Spanish Morocco and Tangier. 6/ Included in Lebanon.



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